

Ferryboats Tied Up at Midnight by Unheralded Strike; Pier Walk-Out Extends to All Atlantic Coast Cities

City Budget Likely To Be 300 Million

**\$50,000,000 Increase in
Cost of Government;
Tax Rate May Climb
Sixty Points Higher**

Wallstein Attacks 'Scandalous Secrecy'

**Craig Reveals Some Items;
Education Board's Esti-
mate Tentatively Stands**

The taxpayers of this city are confronted with a tax budget for 1920 approximating \$300,000,000—an increase of about \$50,000,000 as compared with the present year.

A warning of what the taxpayer is up against was disclosed yesterday in a formal statement by Controller Craig, who said that there had been inserted tentatively in the city budget the full amount asked for by the Department of Education, \$87,051,061.25. This sum is nearly double the appropriation last year.

"It begins to look like a three hundred million dollar budget for 1920," said Joseph Haag, secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who for nearly a quarter of a century has witnessed the nearly fruitless struggles of succeeding boards to produce lower budgets.

Controller Craig directs attention to the increase in the appropriation for the Department of Education, but does not hold out any hope that it will be largely reduced.

Hylan Promises Are Recalled
Assuming that the budget will carry substantially all of the tentative increase, the tax rate would go up about 60 points—a record-breaking jump, or from \$23.20 on \$1,000 of assessed valuation to somewhere near \$30.

"It is a scandalous situation when the Board of Estimate in executive session, from which the public is rigorously excluded, formulates a budget which probably will approximate \$300,000,000, and then flings it with its thousands of items to the public and pretends to invite intelligent criticism and suggestion," said Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel to the city government committee of the Citizens Union last night.

"The departments have submitted their estimates. Those have been published as the law commands, but additions to or reductions in the departmental estimates have been made in closely guarded executive session, and nobody knows the reason for any action which the board has taken on a departmental request."

Wallstein Blames Craig
"Last year the Citizens Union proposed legislation which would have compelled publicity in budget preparation, and moreover, would have required the budget to be printed in comprehensible form, rather than in a huge mass of figures. The Controller opposed this bill, and his opposition was the excuse for the failure of the Assembly Committee to report it to the board."

Controller Craig broke the news of what is coming to the taxpayer in a statement in which he said:
"The Finance and Budget Committee has inserted in the tentative budget the items requested by the Board of Education for the year 1920 in full, amounting to \$87,051,061.25. The following statement is incorporated in the tentative budget:

"This estimate under the requirements of the education law should have been submitted on September 1, 1919. The time elapsing after the receipt of the itemized estimate has not been sufficient for full examination and consideration of these items by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and they are therefore included in the tentative budget at the amounts requested to afford an opportunity for public discussion and further examination and revision by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

\$43,074,604 From Mill Tax
"The amount that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is mandatorily required to appropriate for educational purposes is the sum of 4.9 mills on the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the City of New York, estimated at \$43,074,604. The total is \$87,051,061.25, or an excess of \$43,976,457.15."

Of other items the Controller says: "The Finance and Budget Committee has incorporated in the tentative budget a new item of \$1,000,000 for the prosecution of the Jamaica Bay improvement, and for the New York Public Library the sum of \$1,100,000, which is approximately \$20,000 more than requested by the library trustees on August 1, 1919. The additional amount is to provide a margin sufficient to meet the increase in salaries of library employees."

The printed tentative budget is required by law to be published on October 10, but it was not ready yesterday. It was said the volume will be published early next week. After October 20 no appropriation in the budget can be increased, nor can any new items be added. Reductions may be made, however. The budget must be finally adopted by the Board of Estimate not later than November 1.

Fame Knocks At Senate Door

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Vice-President Marshall was laid before the Senate the following letter:

"Lake View, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1919.
"Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President,
"Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Friend: I will ask you to do me a favor. I had a big, fine baby boy come at my house last Monday morning, September 29. He weighed 12 pounds 8 ounces. I have no name for him. He is a big, fine looking baby, and I want some bright man to name him. Will you please put this to the Senate and the House of Congress? The man who will give the baby the biggest prize can have the name. Dr. Barrett attended; E. L. Van Horn, Gusti Wales and Martha Griffin present when the baby was born. This is no fraud. I said before the baby was born if it should be a boy I would ask some Member of Congress to name him.

"This is my first baby, Mr. Marshall. See what you can do for me in regard to getting the biggest prize for naming the baby. I will close for this time. Please let me know soon, if you can help me."

"Yours
"ANDERSON T. THOMAS,
"NANCY J. THOMAS."

Jury Probing I.R.T. Would Drop Swann

**District Attorney Charges
That Four Members Are
Disqualified Because of
Bias in Favor of Company**

The extraordinary grand jury which intermittently for more than a month has been hearing testimony in the District Attorney's investigation into Mayor Hylan's charge of conspiracy in the Interborough strike unexpectedly appeared before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday and asked that District Attorney Swann and members of his staff be relieved of authority for further action of the jury's activities in regard to the transit situation.

The charge by Mayor Hylan which District Attorney Swann had presented to the grand jury was that the subway strike last summer was due to collusion between Interborough officials and members of the brotherhood of employees for the purpose of compelling the city to agree to an increase in fares.

The grand jury had been unsympathetic toward the conspiracy charge from the first, acceding to District Attorney Swann, who was in court when the demand for his divorce from the transit inquiry was made. The grand jury, Mr. Swann declared, had sought to divert the issues involved. Some of its members, he asserted, were not qualified to sit in such an inquiry because of "bias in the favor" of the Interborough.

Swann Charges Bias
Later, in a supplementary statement to reporters, Mr. Swann declared that three members of the grand jury held bonds in the Interborough and that a fourth deal in the company's bonds. These four, he charged, were not qualified to take evidence against the Interborough, because "a vote by these gentlemen against the company would have been tantamount to a vote against their personal and financial interests." He also charged that there was not a single representative of labor on the jury.

Following the tilt in court, Mr. Swann conferred with the grand jurors in their room and asked them for permission to withdraw from their consideration of the investigation into charges that collusion existed between the Interborough and its employees to force increased fares through the recent subway strike, and the inquiry into the milk question.

This permission the grand jury declined to give. Thereupon, Mr. Swann announced that he would not of his own volition summon any witnesses in either inquiry. He said, however, that he would call any one the grand jury expressed a desire to hear, but stated flatly that the initiative in both inquiries hereafter would rest with the jury itself.

The grand jury filed into the Supreme Court room, Criminal Courts Building, early in the afternoon, heralded only by a cursory announcement to the court by the jury clerk, interrupting the criminal anarchy trial in progress before Justice Weeks. Mr. Swann and Alfred L. Talley, his chief assistant, appeared a few minutes later.

Raymond P. Almiral, foreman of the jury, handed a formal pronouncement to the court, saying it represented the unanimous desire of the jurors, called on Justice Weeks, "in view of various postponements" due "to congestion in the office of the District Attorney," to adjourn the trial.

In the event of Justice declining, the jurors asked that some other attorney, "not connected with the staff of the District Attorney," be appointed by the court for this purpose.

Jury's Pronouncement
The pronouncement followed:
"By the direction of the Extraordinary Grand Jury I am privileged, as its foreman, to present very respectfully to you in open court the following subjects for your distinguished consideration and action, to wit:
"Because of the evidence adduced during the John Doe investigation by the Extraordinary Grand Jury of the crime of conspiracy charged against the Brotherhood of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, by the Hon. George F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, involving a serious attitudinal against labor and capital jointly, the Extraordinary Grand Jury

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'Sky Pilot' in Sunset Dash Regains Lead

**Lieutenant Maynard Flies
From Salt Lake City
to Salduro, Utah, in
Transcontinental Derby**

**Gains 132 Miles;
518 From Pacific**

**Fifth Death in Race Occurs
at Buffalo; 3 Eastbound
Racers at Bryan, Ohio**

In a dramatic flight after sundown last night Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, "Sky Pilot" aviator, resumed the lead in the transcontinental air derby. He is now 132 miles ahead of all his competitors.

The flight was from Salt Lake City to Salduro, Utah.

The seventh death due to the race occurred at Buffalo at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Observer Worth D. McClure, in the Le Pere fighter piloted by Major A. L. Sneed, was fatally hurt in landing. This was the fifth casualty of the race, two deaths occurring the day before the start.

The sudden decision of Lieutenant Maynard to continue his flight came immediately after word had been received from Washington and the contest committee of the American Flying Club that commanders of local control stations could use their discretion in interpreting the rules of the race that prevented flying at night.

He now has but 518 miles to cover to win first honors across the continent, having already covered 2,183 miles at the end of the third day.

Makes Hop in Five Hours
Over the Wasatch Mountains, following the trail taken by Brigham Young and his pioneer band twenty-two years ago, Maynard, the "flying pursuer," flew into Salt Lake City to-day at a speed approximating 120 miles an hour. He made the trip from the Wyoming capital to Baena Vista Field, Salt Lake City, in just five hours. Arriving at 5:32½, he left after the compulsory half hour rest for Salduro, the westward control point, 100 miles away. He was reported arriving at Salduro at 6:03 o'clock, Pacific time.

Close upon his heels was Captain H. C. Drayton, No. 47, who left Cheyenne at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon, arriving at Rawlins at 4:13:10. Word was sent from Salt Lake City to Rawlins to instruct Drayton to remain there at Green River for the night. He remained at Rawlins.

"I encountered the roughest going of the entire trip between Rawlins and Salt Lake," Lieutenant Maynard said. "I had to battle with a severe north wind and my speed was slowed considerably for that reason."

San Francisco for Luncheon
Lieutenant Maynard said just before resuming his flight to Salduro that he expected to arrive in San Francisco in time for luncheon to-morrow.

The third day of air racing was one of adverse weather, possibly the worst since the start Wednesday morning. Rain flooded landing fields at Chicago and Bryan, Ohio, and made landing and take-offs difficult at other Midwest States points. Clearing weather prevailed in the mountain regions with the subsidence of the snowstorms of yesterday.

Three westbound fliers, Captain Lowell H. Smith and Lieutenant E. C. Kiel, in DH-4s, and Major Carl Spatz, in a DH Bluebird, who spent the night at Bryan, Ohio, 600 miles from their destination, Roosevelt Field, Long Island.

Not only had the three eastbound fliers, Maynard and his two companions, gained the lead, but another westbound flier had caught up to him in the race across the country. This was Captain H. C. Drayton, who is also flying a De Havilland 4.

Realizing that his only chance to win the race across the continent lay in reaching another control stop before nightfall, Maynard took off from Salt Lake City after he had announced his intention of staying there for the night. He changed his mind when he received the report from Bryan that the three eastbound fliers had passed him in the lead, and a dispatch from Washington that field commanders could use their own discretion regarding flying after sundown. His successful effort carried him 2,183 miles from his starting point. He has covered this distance in approximately twenty hours' flying time, exclusive of compulsory stops at control stations. His average speed had been just under two miles a minute.

Hardest Test Before Him

There now is before him the worst flying terrain in the country. For 400 miles he must fly over territory that has an average elevation of 6,000 feet. Against this Captain Smith, Lieutenant Kiel and Major Spatz, the eastbound contestants, who are racing neck and neck, have 650 miles to cover. They will have an advantage of wind and weather that practically evens up the 132-mile lead Lieutenant Maynard now holds.

According to the experts of the American Flying Club, only a matter of seconds will separate the five lead-

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Conference Hopes to End Steel Strike

**Strong Prospect for Set-
tlement Cheers Dele-
gates, as Committee of
15 Seeks Agreement**

**Recess Is Taken
Until Tuesday**

**Employers' Platform
Grants Unionization;
Safeguards Open Shop**

By Chester M. Wright
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—With the strong prospect of arriving at an agreement on the resolution introduced yesterday by the labor group, proposing settlement of the steel strike, the National Industrial Conference adjourned to-day not to meet again until Tuesday morning.

Until the steel strike resolution is disposed of nothing else will be considered by the general committee of fifteen. The delay in arriving at the voting point is regarded as a circumstance in favor of the resolution.

When the conference was called to order this morning the employers' group presented a proposition outlining an industrial platform.

In this platform the employers grant the right of association and of employers and workmen to agree upon a union shop basis of operation. The so-called open shop is, however, carefully safeguarded. The employers would make no effort to abridge the right to strike or to lock out in private industry, but do declare emphatically against such action in public utility plants.

Adjourn Until Tuesday
Upon conclusion of the reading of this document Thomas L. Chadbourne, chairman of the general committee, moved adjournment until Tuesday.

Mr. Chadbourne told the conference that the committee had considered but one resolution, upon which it had reached no agreement. "The general committee," he said, "has a large volume of work before it. It is not possible on nothing of moment until after to-morrow. I am told that some of our members must go to New York to register, and therefore move adjournment until Tuesday morning."

Mr. Chadbourne's suggestion prevailed. In all of the discussions to-day, the subject before the conference was mentioned by a delegate. Nobody said "steel." The general committee went into session and remained closed for nearly an hour. As the members came filing back into the conference room, their faces bore expressions that bespoke progress toward agreement. There was no disappointment on the faces of the labor men. There is good ground for the belief that some members of the three groups in the general committee favored the resolution at the hour of adjournment. Of course, the limited members are for it, and it is regarded as certain that the majority of the members of one of the other two groups are ready to vote in the affirmative.

However, it was evident that had the resolution been brought to the floor to-day it would not have come from the labor members. The committee and probably could have mustered the support of the three group votes necessary to adoption. The adjournment, however, indicates that there is hope that by Tuesday success may attend the effort to end the steel strike.

Optimism Rules Conference
Despite the gravity and size of the issue before it, the conference to-day presented a scene of hope and optimism that has not been present in any other day. Those who until to-day have been belated members are for it, and it is regarded as certain that the majority of the members of one of the other two groups are ready to vote in the affirmative.

It was asserted freely that if the conference could bring the steel strike to an end, that alone would justify the hard work that has been done. If the resolution is adopted on Tuesday it will constitute a request to the steel strikers to return to work at once. The conference then will select a committee of six, two from each group in the conference, which will proceed to "adjudicate and settle" the strike.

While no official comment has come from Steel Corporation sources, it is the general impression here that the language of the resolution leaves the steel mill employers free to accept such mediation, even in view of the past position of the Steel Corporation. Whatever the fact may be in this respect, there is a cheerful minimum of doubt among conferees on the point.

Weariness Passing Away
It was evident to-day that much of the weariness manifested has worn off. There is a considerable amount of what may be called mellowing in process of mind among the members. It is the fact that most of the members have been working on a fifteen-hour a day schedule since the conference opened, and that some of them are laboring under burdens of work that constitute peak loads.

The platform submitted to-day by the employers' group is not of a character to justify any great amount of optimism in itself, for taken as a

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Ten Million Germans Plan To Come Here

**State Department Warns
Congress Country Will Be
Flooded With Radicals
Unless Bars Are Put Up**

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A tide of immigration from Germany and Austria such as the world never saw before is waiting to surge over the Atlantic to the North and South American continents when the peace treaty is ratified, according to information given by the State Department to-day to Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee.

Alarmed by this prospect, the State Department, through Secretary Lansing, is anxious to see Congress enact immediately legislation to keep out this tide, in which there must be thousands of radicals inclined who are tainted with all the doctrines that have penetrated into Germany and Austria since the war ended.

Speaking of the information he had received, Mr. Johnson said:
"It is officially reported that large numbers of Germans desire to emigrate to the United States. Most of the number at 10,000,000. Most of the number desire to come to the United States or South American countries, preferably Argentina, Chile and Peru. I do not believe the United States desires this large influx of Germans and Austrians. Other countries already have taken action to prevent it. Sweden has passed a law restricting immigration and Argentina has done likewise."

"Official advices describe the situation in Austria as being even worse than in Germany. The situation in Vienna is particularly bad."

The revelations by Mr. Johnson followed a hearing to-day by his committee on a bill to deport all aliens who gave up their first citizenship papers to avoid military service and foreigners convicted under the espionage act.

**Beatty Will Succeed
Wemyss as Sea Lord**

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss has resigned as First Sea Lord. It is announced that he will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet.

Crisis Is Past in Wilson's Illness

**Gain Continues, but He
Can't Resume Work for
Days, Perhaps Weeks**

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President Wilson is now believed by his physicians to have passed the crisis in his illness. His recovery now, they assert, is a matter of days or perhaps weeks, but a complete return to health is confidently expected. Slight improvement is expected to be shown in the President's condition daily.

Following the morning consultation by Drs. Grayson, Stitt and Ruffin, the following bulletin was issued:
"The President had another restful night. His appetite has continued to improve and he is now taking as much food and of great variety as he desires."

Dr. Grayson issued a bulletin at 10 o'clock to-night, stating:
"The President has again had a good day."

The President will again to-morrow undergo the scrutiny of Dr. Francis Z. Dercum, the neurologist from Philadelphia. Dr. Grayson announced.

A photograph was sent to the sick room to-day, and the President's favorite selections are played. Mrs. Wilson reads poetry and fiction to the President every day.

Information was sought this morning by the President about certain railroad matters, and Dr. Grayson later in the day was given the data by Secretary Tumulty, who had conferred with Director General Hines.

The Emperor of Japan and the head of the Japanese peace delegation cabled inquiries as to the President's health to-day. Emperor Yoshihito's message said:
"Hearing with deepest grief of your indisposition, I earnestly wish you prompt recovery."

Bill to Enforce Dry Law Ready For President

**Measure Prohibiting More
Than Half of 1 Per Cent
of Alcohol in Beverages
Passes House Easily**

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Enactment of the prohibition enforcement bill was completed to-day by Congress with the House adopting the conference report, already agreed to by the Senate, and sending the measure to the President for approval.

Preceding the House approval of the report by a vote of 321 to 70, vain effort was made to send it back to conference with instructions to eliminate a provision permitting state authorities to issue search warrants.

Complete Congressional approval of the bill means that the days of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol are numbered. The bill becomes effective as soon as signed by President Wilson or within ten days should his illness prevent him from acting on it. Simultaneously with the President's signature the war-time enforcement section becomes effective. This section, as well as the constitutional enforcement portion, prohibits the manufacture or sale of any liquor containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Anti-prohibition members of the House made their last fight against the measure, going to send the bill back to conference, on the motion of Representative Igoe, Democrat, Missouri, who protested against "state officers enforcing a Federal law" through their authority to issue search warrants, and complained that similar provisions had been overwhelmingly defeated in the House.

Opposing Mr. Igoe's argument, Representative Webb, Democrat, North Carolina, said that the House disapproval of the provision was due to the fact that the measure would be well as search. The House voted down the Igoe motion, 215 to 83.

Beyond this final attempt of the world's contented themselves by voicing complaint against the measure as "un-American" and accusing the House conferees of exceeding their authority by accepting some Senate amendments to the measure.

**Italian Peasants
Revolt; Seize Town**

**4,000 Sicilians Fight
Troops at Rieti; Seven
Slain, Many Wounded**

ROME, Oct. 10.—Reports from Sicily to-day state that the town of Rieti, in the sulphur mining district, has been seized by rebellious peasants. Four thousand of the peasants, engaged in an attempt to take possession of land, clashed with troops sent against them, seven persons being killed and many others wounded. The troops and the town authorities, it is added, were compelled to retire, leaving Rieti in the possession of the rebels.

Rieti is a town of 12,000 population, in the southern part of Sicily. It is in the province of Caltanissetta.

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Railroad Tugmen Also To Go Out

**Little Hope for Service
to New Jersey To-day,
Say Officials; 4 Com-
panies Are Involved**

**Workers Refuse
To Handle Food**

**Shipping Board to Use
All Its Power to Keep
Its Vessels Running**

Pennsylvania, Erie, West Shore and Central Railroad of New Jersey ferryboats were halted at midnight last night by a strike which was thought to be in support of that instituted four days ago by longshoremen. Scores of milk trucks, bound for New York, were delayed by the strike.

The longshoremen extended their strike to every port on the Atlantic Coast, adding about 23,000 men to the 70,000 already out. The United States Shipping Board announced that the walkout was unauthorized and would not be "tolerated."

According to William Z. Ripley, director of the National Adjustment Commission, against whose decision the longshoremen are striking, the strikers are demanding wages higher than the traffic will bear.

The commission was ready to consider the question again later if the high cost of living persisted. Mr. Ripley is to meet a committee of strikers to-day.

Five thousand tons of food are said to be in danger of spoiling because of the strike.

Ferry Boatmen Go Out Suddenly

**Strike at Midnight; There
Will Be No Water Ser-
vice to Jersey To-day**

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

Ferryboats of the Pennsylvania, Erie, West Shore and Central of New Jersey railroads stopped running at midnight last night because of a strike, said to be in support of the striking longshoremen. The crews gave no warning of their intention, and submitted no demands, according to Superintendent Carroll of the Pennsylvania ferry service; they simply walked off the boats, announcing that they were on strike.

The Fourteenth Street ferry of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad stops at midnight ordinarily, and the Twenty-third Street ferry of the road was not affected by the strike, it was said at the railroad office.

The Fort Lee ferry, at 129th Street, which is operated by the New Jersey Public Service Corporation, also was not affected. One boat of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was permitted to operate between Manhattan and Jersey City because it carried United States mails. Except for these comparatively few boats, however, water traffic between Manhattan and Jersey is as fast as the strikers could get picked to the various piers.

The tugs and lighters of the railroads against which the strike is directed also will be tied up, it was said. Railroad officials said the strike had taken them by surprise, and they could give no promise of adequate service this morning.

Opposing Mr. Igoe's argument, Representative Webb, Democrat, North Carolina, said that the House disapproval of the provision was due to the fact that the measure would be well as search. The House voted down the Igoe motion, 215 to 83.

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